

to by Binney (p. 222) as collected by Hemphill at Clingman's Peak, North Carolina, is doubtfully identical with Bland's type, and should take the varietal name of *V. clingmani*, which may eventually prove of specific rank.

The present species is named in honor of Mr. Rader, an interested student of the land shells of Cumberland, at the request of Prof. Shriver. The type is in the National Museum.

A NEW UNDULATE UNIO FROM ALABAMA.

BY BERLIN H. WRIGHT.

Unio triumphans sp. nov.

Shell sub-triangular, with an elevated wing which is connate at its point, coarsely and interruptedly undulate over the entire disk, except on the extreme anterior and superior parts where pustulations and lacerations replace them. Disk gradually and uniformly flattened out to the margins from the highest point near its centre: the indistinct umbonal ridge dividing the disk area into two nearly equal parts. Substance of the shell moderately thick; thicker before. Epidermis dead black. Greatest diameter in the center of the shell. Dorsal notch very long and deep. Cavity of the beaks deep. Posterior cicatrices confluent; anterior ones distinct. Lateral teeth short and distant from the cardinals which are depressed. Naere dull white in front and a bright coppery tinge behind, and very iridescent. Width 4 inches, length 5 inches, diameter 2 inches.

Habitat, Coosa River, St. Clair Co., Alabama.

Type in National Museum.

Remarks: For several years we have had old specimens of this shell and could not place them satisfactorily with any known form. In a recent collection of one thousand shells from this vicinity we found twenty specimens of all ages which at once made its novelty apparent.

The natural place we assign the species is between *U. boykinianus* Lea and *U. multiplicatus* Lea, and it also possesses characters of *U. undulatus* Barnes. Compared with the first, our shell is more winged and therefore more triangular in outline; the ridges are fewer, not so prominent and more broken, like *Unio undulatus*

Barnes, and the umbonal ridge is not as well defined; the laterals are shorter and the shell is more transverse; the undulations cross the umbonal elevation instead of running parallel with it and the beaks are less prominent. Compared with *U. multiplicatus* Lea our shell is subtriangular in outline instead of trapezoidal, always more winged and shorter, and the laterals are also shorter; the posterior slope is more gradual and the umbones are not flattened, and are more depressed than in that species, the highest point being nearly in the centre of the disk where there is quite a prominence; the cardinals are more depressed and the pustulations extend more generally over the anterior portion.

In old specimens the sculpture diminishes almost to smoothness except in the superior parts, the umbonal elevation becomes obsolete and the shell is more elongated. Twenty specimens of all ages have been compared with specimens of corresponding ages of all the allied species, and comparisons with the type forms in the National Museum have been made through the kindness of Mr. Charles T. Simpson.

MODIOLA PLICATULA LAMARCK—AN EXTINCT LOCALITY.

BY R. E. C. S.

Fifty years ago, more or less, that part of the city of Boston which includes the Public Garden and the grand array of fine avenues and streets that reach out east and west, north and south, and form what is locally known as the Back-Bay Section, was a portion of a larger territory, some six hundred acres, of wet and dry marsh and mud flats, that extended from Charles Street at the foot of "Boston Common," to Roxbury. A considerable portion of this region was inhabited by a peacefully disposed and quiet community. In numbers this community, certainly if counted, would have made a bigger showing than the census of human bipeds that constituted the population of Boston at that time. Though numerous, they were not influential and had no social status among the best people of "Modern Athens."

This may have been owing to the fact that *their* ancestors did not come over in the Mayflower, or later with Winthrop and Saltonstall. No, they were here, or their forefathers were, long before the advent of the "Pilgrim Fathers;" they had an older claim, prior-